

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1910.

LONDON PAGEANT TO AWE WORLD

Gigantic Plans Under Way
for Historical Event.

AT FESTIVAL OF THE EMPIRE

Crystal Palace Scenes to Over-
shadow All of Previous Years, and
the Trend of the Times Is to Be
Delineated in Glittering and Fas-
cinating Productions.

London, Jan. 22.—One of the most pic-
turesque events of the year will be the
historical pageant of London, which is
to be the central feature of the "Festival
of Empire" at the Crystal Palace in the
summer.

After months of careful research by a
committee, over which Mr. G. Lawrence
Gomme, the clerk of the London county
council, and himself a distinguished an-
tiquary, presides, the full list of scenes
has now been completed. These have
been handed over in rough form to Mr.
Frank Lascelles, the master of the pa-
geant, who will be responsible for their
arrangement, having two historians to
guide him in the details. Mr. Lascelles,
it will be recalled, produced most suc-
cessfully the Canadian pageant for the
Quebec tercentenary celebrations. The
chairman of the general council of the
pageant is the Earl of Plymouth, and
associated with him are the Duke of
Fife, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord
Strathcona, and others.

More than an idea that will contribute
to the success of the undertaking has
been borrowed from Wagnerian opera.
The pageant to be produced at the Cryst-
al Palace is to be in twenty-four scenes,
arranged in a cycle of three series, after
the Wagnerian method. A steam cloud
curtain will be used to close each scene.
In all, no fewer than 15,000 persons par-
ticipate in the display.

Opens with Earliest Date.

Opening with the dawn of history, the
pageant first presents a scene of pre-
historic London, with the great forest
to the north. King Lud, the legendary
founder of the city, is the only character
staged for whose authenticity no respon-
sibility is taken. Afterward come the
Romans, who lay the true foundations
of Londinium. It is shown under two
phases—by the sacrifice offered to Diana
and then by a picture of the later Roman
age, when Christianity had been intro-
duced, and the strategic importance of
the capital came to be realized and its
fortifications undertaken.

Saxon London is to be reconstructed,
a striking incident being the meeting of
the citizens in the "Folkmoet." The Danish
invasion provides perhaps the most
dramatic scene in the pageant. The river,
up which the Vikings sailed, cannot be
brought to the Crystal Palace, but the
lakes in the grounds will be utilized, and
spectators will witness London Bridge
break in the middle and the defenders
hurled into the water.

The scene closes with the passing of
the dead Olaf up the river. King Harold
marches out toward the south to meet
William of Normandy, after which the
conqueror enters with his army. Medieval
sports and a brilliant scene depicting a
tournament in Cheapside before Edward
III and Queen Philippa are later stages
of London life with which Part I closes.

The Pilgrims' Ride.

Very picturesque will be the ride of
Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, with
which the succeeding part opens. For a
civil pageant, typical of the most ex-
travagant and luxurious period of Eng-
lish history, Charles Ricketts has been
invited to design the costumes. Wat
Tyler's rebellion furnished some stirring
scenes; then King Henrik V returns
from Agincourt, with all the opportunities
for military display which such an event
affords.

The close of the wars of the Roses is
shown by the return of King Henry VII
after the defeat and death of Richard at
Bosworth Field. Then the dawn of the
era of great discoveries, the "Merrie Eng-
land" of the early years of Henry VIII's
reign, and the splendid days of Great
Elizabeth which follow are all to be pre-
sented in turn.

In its later history, London becomes
more drab, but there is yet a strong
appeal to be made through the eye. The
third, and concluding part of the pageant,
leaving Shakespeare and his players at
the Globe Theater—to be accurately re-
presented—will indicate the foundation of
the East India Company, with the return
of Capt. Lancaster.

Scenes from Virginia.

The central episode in the subsequent
beginnings of the empire will be found
in the connection of Virginia, and the
new colony with the city, exemplified by
the masque given in honor of Princess
Pocahontas, the famous Red Indian prin-
cess, who was married to an Englishman.

Plague and fire depict the passing of
old London, and with closing scenes of
the capture of Quebec, and the death of
Wolfe and Montcalm, of Capt. Cook leaving
Deftford on an expedition to the
South Seas, and of the passing of Na-
poleon, the pageant comes to an end with
an allegorical tableau depicting "the
gathering of the colonies around the
mother country."

NULLS POWER OF EXPLOSIVE.

Paris, Jan. 22.—An important inven-
tion affecting warfare is recorded to the credit
of Prof. Turpin, the inventor of melinite,
the explosive mainly used by the French
army and navy.

By his method floating mines may be
automatically rendered harmless when they
accidentally break away from their
moorings.

The invention is likely to be of the
greatest value in preventing disasters to
merchant vessels in the time of war. The
idea is also applicable to torpedoes, which
could be rendered incapable of doing dam-
age after two hours' immersion in the
water.

Classified by Eye and Ear.

Rome, Jan. 22.—Prof. Ugo Pizzoli, an
Italian pedagogue, has discovered that
school children may be divided into two
psychological classes, which he calls the
optical and the auricular. The first class
embraces those who gain their strongest
impressions by sight and the other by the
ear.

IN NO MAN'S LAND.

The man who hit Bill Patterson, from his lookout on high, re-
marked: "Some stranger, coming here, methinks I do desery; come
hither, Mistress Gunness, your eyes are clear and bright, like
hawk's I swoon—what thinkest thou, of this approaching wight?"
She gazed for many minutes, and cried: "I'm at a loss, his
likeness to determine—come hither, Charlie Ross!" Then
Charlie's eagle vision took in the distant plains; "I fear me it's an
agent—what think you, Thornton Hains? He beareth many bun-
dles, and grips and other traps; he may be selling razors, or at-
tases, or maps." Meanwhile the weary stranger pressed on his
rocky way; his eyes were full of sorrow, his face was stern and
gray; and as the shadows gathered, he came to No Man's Inn;
"What would you?" quoth Dame Gunness, with most forbidding
grin; "I need no patent mousetrap, I would not buy a book." "Fear
not," replied the stranger, "for I am Dr. Cook. I'm weary from
my journey, where perils did abound; here with me are the rec-
ords of lands I haven't found, and photographs of mountains that
I have never seen, and poles and parallaxes that don't exist, I
ween." "We have a reputation we must maintain, old hoss!" And
"shoo!" cried Mrs. Gunness, and "shoo!" cried Charlie Ross.

(Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams.)

WALT MASON.

SHIPS TO BE LARGEST

Vessels Under Construction
in Belfast to Surpass All.

FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC SERVICE

Olympic and Titanic Will Have Ton-
nage Twice as Great as the Maure-
tania and Lusitania, and Former
Will Be Ready for Launching in
August—Other Year Later.

London, Jan. 22.—While the navy de-

partments of various governments are
trying to outdo each other in the building
of mammoth battle ships, the trans-At-
lantic companies are not idle.
Great strides are being made at Har-
land & Wolff's shipyards, in Belfast, in
the construction of the two White Star
Leviathans, Olympic and Titanic, which
are to surpass in tonnage and size, the
Mauretania and her sister ship, the Lusit-
ania.

The Olympic will be ready for launch-
ing in August, and the Titanic at the end
of next year. The following are the
dimensions of each vessel compared with
other gigantic liners:

	Tonnage.	Length, in feet.
Olympic	50,000	840
Titanic	52,000	860
Mauretania	31,363	782
Lusitania	31,550	782
Adriatic	24,541	726
Bellevue	23,276	709

Five Thousand Passengers.

There will be greater deck and cabin
space. Each ship will be able to carry
5,000 persons, and the crew of each will
number 600.

The ships will be floating hotels.
They are the first liners to afford their
patrons the luxuries of a swimming bath
sufficiently deep to permit of diving.
Cabins are to be constructed with private
shower and slipper baths.

A commodious and well-appointed gym-
nasium is to give voyagers an opportu-
nity for daily exercise, while spacious
playrooms, decorated with panels repre-
senting fairy tales and popular fables,
will be provided for the children.
Drawing-rooms, smoking-rooms, and a
library are to be at the disposal of the
voyagers. One of the decks will be de-
voted to an extensive ballroom, and
should the fashion prevail, a large skat-
ing rink will be provided.

In a sentence, passengers may skate,
dance, smoke, swim, and dive, and
practice the arts of physical culture at their
will.

There are, of course, to be many din-
ing-rooms. The principal one, which is
to be elaborately decorated, will seat no
fewer than 600. This is to be the most
commodious apartment on the ship.

COMING WITH "YSOBEL."

Mascagni's New Play to Be Produced
in America.

Rome, Jan. 22.—A new opera by Mas-
cagni is to be produced next December in
America. Mascagni, who has just signed
a contract with Liebler & Co., will him-
self go to the United States to superin-
tend rehearsals and conduct performances.
The title of the new opera is "Ysobel,"
the story being founded on Tennyson's
poem "Godiva," adapted by Librettist
Luigi Illica.

It is said the contract Mascagni has
signed involves the largest fee ever paid
as royalty for a musical work and the
largest salary ever paid to a composer
to act as musical director.

KAISER SHOWS DISFAVOR.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The Kaiser did not at-
tend the recent marriage of the reigning
Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar with the
Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. His absence
was due, it is said, to the circumstance
that the bride's father, Duke George II
of Saxe-Meiningen, has a moribund wife,
Helene Franz, who was once an ac-
tress, and was born of commoners, al-
though she was made Baroness von Held-
burg on the day she married the duke.

Now, the Kaiser's own sister, Princess
Charlotte, married Prince Bernhard, the
eldest son of Duke George, and she meets
the baroness as the wife of her father-in-
law. Duke George, who is eighty-four,
has been unable to secure full recog-
nition of his moribund wife's position, so
that the baroness at the wedding walked
alone in the rear of the royal procession
into the chapel, following many young
princes and princesses instead of walk-
ing at the head of the procession beside
her husband, to whom she had been mar-
ried nearly thirty-seven years.
The duke was so annoyed at the Kais-
er's absence that when the newspapers
announced that the Emperor would not
attend the wedding an official communi-
cation was issued to the press from the
ducal palace stating that the Emperor
had not been invited.

BIRTH OF GENIUS CALLED ACCIDENT

Nobel Prize Winner Dissects
Lives of Great Men.

TALENT IS NOT HEREDITARY

Prof. Ostwald Argues that Neither
the Parents Nor Brothers Nor Chil-
dren of Famous Scientists Possess
Extraordinary Genius—Shows Bent
at an Early Age in Most Cases.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—How and why the world
gets its geniuses is the subject of a treat-
ise, entitled "Great Men," which Prof.
Wilhelm Ostwald, winner of this year's
Nobel prize for chemistry, has just pub-
lished. It deals mainly with the underly-
ing biological and psychological prin-
ciples of research.

Dr. Ostwald dissects the lives and fam-
ily histories of all the great men of
science of modern times and tries to lay
down the general laws under which they
attained greatness and by which they
carried on their work. The first question
he deals with is: What are the parental,
racial, social, and other influences under
which great men of science are born?

While affirming emphatically that
geniuses are born, Dr. Ostwald denies
that genius or great talent is hereditary,
and argues that neither the parents nor
the brothers and sisters, nor the children
of famous scientists possessed genius.
The birth of a genius is an accident of
nature.

Most from Middle Class.

Nearly all great men of science, says
Prof. Ostwald, spring from the middle
classes, the three notable exceptions,
Clarendon, Boyle, and Lord Rayleigh,
being Englishmen. They very rarely
spring from the working classes, and
from this Dr. Ostwald concludes that
it is necessary for a great man of research
to start from a certain cultured level;
otherwise he would have to waste too
much energy in the attainment of pre-
liminary knowledge.

The parents of great scientists are
therefore often men who, without being
geniuses, have taken an interest in sci-
ence while not pursuing it as a career.
As regards race, Dr. Ostwald holds that
a scientific genius can arise only in a
highly civilized race, but he does not
think that the age of the civilization
makes any difference, and points out
that science has been lately showing
more vigor in Scandinavia than in
France and Italy, with their much older
culture.

Show Bent at Early Age.

The argument that great men of re-
search are born, not made, is supported
by the fact that most great scientists
showed their particular bent at an early
age and that many made their most im-
portant discoveries while quite young.
Newton, Linnaeus, Helmholtz are re-
markable instances. Accompanying this
phenomenon is often the premature de-
cline of scientific genius so that many
men of research who made great dis-
coveries before the age of thirty, did
little or nothing afterward.

Prof. Ostwald divides all men of sci-
ence into classicists and romanticists.
The classicist works with the greatest
pains at the completion of and proof of
each discovery before making use of it,
whereas the romanticist, impelled by
too great a rush of ideas, is inclined to
publish his ideas too soon. The best
teachers of science always belonged to
the romantic school.

Dr. Ostwald concludes by considering
the relation of women to science. His
attitude is unfavorable. He holds that
during the past twenty or thirty years
enough women have studied science
at universities and high schools to make
it a fair test whether they are capable
of first-class achievements in the do-
main of pure science, and he holds that
the answer is negative.

AMERICANISM OR DEATH

Aged Japanese Prefers Latter and
Commits Hara-kiri.

Leaves Letter Declaring that West-
ern Vices Are Demoralizing
His Countrymen.

GERMANY MORE PROSPEROUS.

Almost Every Set of Figures Shows
Increase of Wealth.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Almost every set of fig-
ures published in Germany bears testi-
mony to the growth of wealth in Berlin.
If not in all parts of the German Empire,
A few years ago the number of million-
aires in the capital could be told off on
the fingers of both hands; to-day the
official income tax report shows that
there are between 1,200 and 1,300. It is
true that the million in Germany always
refers to marks, and a mark is only equal
to 20 cents; but the evidence of advance
in wealth is the same whether shown in
marks or dollars.

The income tax authorities are too
discreet to mention names, but they
describe the richest man in Berlin as
being possessed of a fortune of over \$8-
20,000 after all deductions permitted by
law have been made. Two men with
fortunes of \$3,200,000 and \$9,000,000 come
next. A curious thing is the fact that
owing to a system of estimating liability
peculiar to the German income tax law
two of the poorest millionaires, if the
adjective may be used, are returned
"exempt" as "not having the minimum
taxable income of 3,000 marks," and are
only required to pay a sum of about \$40
yearly taxation under another heading
than income.

Paper Free to Employees.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—A new weekly paper
with an assured circulation of 30,000 has
made its appearance at Esson, Germany.
It is called the Kruppische Mitteilungen
and is distributed gratis among the em-
ployees of the great steel firm. It is
printed on the company's own press and
is mainly designed to be a substitute for
the notices which used to be posted
periodically at various points in the
Krupp workshops.

WHEN IN DOUBT BUY OF House & Herrmann COR. 7th & EYE (I) STREETS, N.W.



LOW PRICES PREVAIL

Economy in Buying Furniture.

WE want to keep busy during the so-called dull
season. That's the reason for these tempt-
ingly low prices. It would take a page to
quote all the Clearance Sale Prices and other extra
attractions. Many odd pieces in parlor furnishings
are among the striking bargains for to-morrow.

STORE SERVICE.

This is a safe store in which to buy furniture.
We make truthful statements, and treat each cus-
tomer fairly. Our guarantee insures your invest-
ments here.

Odd Pieces of Furniture at Clearance Prices.

PARLOR TABLES REDUCED.

	Marked.	Reduced to.
Mahogany Parlor Table	\$6.50	\$5.00
Mahogany Parlor Table	\$7.00	\$5.25
Mahogany Parlor Table	\$8.00	\$6.25
Mahogany Parlor Table	\$13.50	\$10.25
Mahogany Parlor Table	\$14.00	\$10.75
Mahogany Parlor Table	\$18.00	\$14.00
Mahogany-finish Parlor Table	\$5.00	\$3.75
Toona Mahogany Parlor Table	\$8.00	\$6.25
Birch Parlor Table	\$4.00	\$3.00
Golden Oak Parlor Table	\$6.00	\$4.50

PARLOR SUITES REDUCED.

	Marked.	Reduced to.
Mahogany-finish 3-piece Damask Suite	\$40.00	\$32.50
Mahogany-finish 3-piece Silk Plush Suite	\$48.00	\$36.50
Mahogany-finish 3-piece Verona Suite	\$48.00	\$39.00
Mahogany-finish 3-piece Silk Plush Suite	\$52.00	\$41.00
Mahogany-finish 3-piece Tapestry Suite	\$54.00	\$42.00



Dining Chairs
A Bargain at
\$1.85

We've never had a better Dining Chair to offer for so little money. The chair is exactly like cut in solid oak with shaped wood seat; good finish and construction. Select one or more of these chairs to-morrow at each \$1.85.

Roll-top Desk, \$16

Built of good quality oak; has large and roomy drawers, pigeon-holes, and compartments, and the price for a good desk is particularly low. See this desk to-morrow.



WHEN IN DOUBT, BUY OF

HOUSE & HERRMANN, 7th and I (Eye) Streets N. W.

Private Branch Exchange Main 4270 Connects All
Departments of the Company.

Our Big Vein Georges Creek Bituminous Coal
Is Unexcelled for the Generation of Steam.

J. MAURY DOVE COMPANY

Principal Office: F and 12th Sts.

Special Attention Is Paid to the Preparation
of All Fuel Delivered to Private Residences.

Service the Highest. Deliveries Prompt.

TWO PASS CENTURY MARK.

"Plain Food" Accredited for Long
Life of Noted Englishmen.

London, Jan. 22.—Two remarkable cen-
tenarians have achieved prominence in
the newspapers recently. The first, Rich-
ard Smith, died at Lincoln, aged 100 years
and six months. Until ten days before his
death he had never needed the attention
of a doctor, nor ever tasted medicine. He
had spent most of his long life at the
quiet village of Hockington. His recipe
for longevity was "plain food."

The other centenarian, Henry John-
son, is still alive. On Christmas Day he
celebrated his 104 birthday. In his youth
Johnson was a notable acrobat, and was
known as "Tumble Johnson," traveling
the country with a circus. About seven-
ty years ago Johnson was in China,
where he entered into partnership with
a noted Chinese acrobat. Later, in Eng-
land, he appeared before King William
IV and Queen Victoria when she was a
young girl. Unlike Smith, Johnson says,
"I eat what I can get." He keeps well
and alive, he says, "by doing nothing."

DOG WILL DRAW PENSION.

Collie Collector for Orphans' Fund
Hurt in Accident.

London, Jan. 22.—The first official dog
to draw a pension in England is Brum,
the collie collector for the Widows' and
Orphans' Fund on the London and North-
western Railroad. It is not age that has
laid Brum by. It is the sequel to an ac-
cident in which he was involved during
the performance of his duty.

While Brum was collecting he would
travel all over the country, walking down
the corridor carriages and wagging his
tail joyfully whenever a coin was dropped
in his box. The cost of his keep was
defrayed by the fund. He loved his work
and seemed to realize he was an impor-
tant factor on the London and North-
western road.

His place will be taken by Jack, a
companion collie, whom the men have
been training to follow Brum. He too is
an intelligent animal, but he will have a
hard time supplanting old Brum in the
hearts of the suburban passengers who
traveled twice a day with his prede-
cessor.

RADIUM IS FOR SALE.

Second Gram Ready for Shipment.
From Bohemia.

Vienna, Jan. 22.—The second gram of
radium (about one twenty-eighth part of
an ounce) has just been produced at
Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and word has
been sent to the Austrian state bureau
for the sale of the commodity—if one may
call it so without irreverence—that the
quantity named is now available for
shipment. By every gram of radium pro-
duced the Austrian exchequer benefits,
as its value is fixed for valuation pur-
poses at \$2,375,000 an ounce, and the de-
mand far exceeds the supply.

Pure radium has so far not been sent
abroad by the Austrian monopoly, as no
satisfactory way of packing the precious
mineral has yet been devised. A new
method is being tested, by which it is
hoped all dangerous emanations will be
prevented. Men of science are daily en-
gaged in investigating the mysterious
properties of the mineral at the new Ra-
dium Institute in Vienna, which had to
be built and arranged in a peculiar man-
ner so as to prevent the delicate electri-
cal measuring apparatus from being dis-
turbed by the radium.